that Professor Brown could not speak, but forbade remarks along the line of aspersion.

of Chicago, was called, he rose, and with much emphasis declared that the name of his honored father (Dr. John Hall, of New-York) had been dragged into the case. Then he said: "I would from all my heart that his opinion, leng ago given, regretting misunderstandings of Janguage and possible infelicity of expression in pro claiming his views, but acquitting Dr. Briggs of heresy and dismissing the case, had not been appealed from by this prosecution. I cannot vote to sustain the appeal. Moreover, if there is any compact-though I repudiate so low a view of the relationship between minister and Churchmy compact with the Presbyteries of New-York and Omaha includes liberty to hold these views and any condemnation now of them is a breach of contract on the part of the Church." opinion to which he referred was given by Dr. Hall at the meeting of the Presbytery when the

case was dismissed in November, 1891.

Dr. T. J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, said that he could not vote to sustain the first four grounds of appeal, as the specifications seemed to him insufficient. He could not believe that such men as Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Field and others, of New York, were so prejudiced that their votes invalidated the decision of the Presbytery. He said, however, that on the fifth ground, which is a mistake or injustice in the decision, he would vote to sustain in part, for the final session of the Presbytery did not fully express his conviction in the He believed the verdict ought to be modified in some important particulars in order to rebuke dangerous teachings, and to condemn rash and unqualified expressions on the part of the appellee which have disturbed the Church.

Dr. J. A. Brooks, of St. Louis, spoke in condemastion of the views held by Dr. Briggs, declaring that for every scholar whom he could summon in tayor of his views the speaker could summon a hundred.

Dr. Roberts, the stated clerk, took the ground that the foundation principle of church organization held by the Presbyterian Church is that of a voluntary association, without intruding on the rights of others. Presbyterians have voluntarily associated themselves into a denomination, and have agreed to maintain a certain system of doctrine and form of government. Dr. Roberts said in closing: "We must hold our ministers strictly to our system of doctrine in all fundamentals, or our Church will become something other than the clear-cut and thorough-going Calvinistic Church which it has been for two

UNION SEMINARY MEN SPEAK.

Several of the younger graduates of Union Seminary, including the Rev. H. Milton Shields, of New-Mexico, were heard in defence of their professor. All declared that Dr. Briggs had strengthened their faith in the Bible by his teaching. There was a smile when Mr. Shields declared that Adam had no Bible nor Church, but he believed in God and loved Him as a father, not only because he had a theophany, but because God was enthroned in his own soul, as the Christian heart is a temple of the Holy Ghost Mr. Shields repudiated the imputation made against the young men of Union Seminary last night. hearts," he said, "and the hearts of our thrice-beloved Professors Briggs and Brown are. as we believe, true as a needle to the pole to the Presbyterian Church. Brethren, we have much at stake. You condemn all who follow Union theology when you condemn Dr. Eriggs." The Rev. Clarence H. Wilson, of Long Island:

the Rev. John S. Pennan, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and the Rev. J. S. Garvin, of Chili, were among the other young men who spoke for Dr. Britgs. Nearly all the New-Yerk Synod men spoke in behalf of Dr. Briggs.

Dr. Raymond, of Albany, said: "If you vote that the Word of God must of necessity be without flaw of any kind, then you take away from me the only Bible I have or can have." NOT AFRAID OF THE TRUTH.

Dr. Courland and Dr. Van Nellis were among those from New-York who favored the reversal of the judgment in the lower court. Mr. McFherson, of Boston, a layman, said that ministers should tell the truth, and he did not think that this rule had been followed by some of the there may be errors there, and the truth should be told.

The Rev. Mr. Van Schoonhoven, of Buffalo said that if Dr. Brisgs were really a heretic the General Assembly ought to give him over to the devil, which he did not think that body was prepared to do. He deprecated the condemnation the most eminent scholar in the Presbyterian Church, and reminded the brethren that the Saviour Himself was arraigned as a heretic before the Sanhedrim.

Dr. Sprague, of Auburn, took the ground that the prosecution had not proven their case.

Dr. Sanders-I had not intended to say a single word on this question. But it seems to me that under the circumstances I ought to say at least two or three words. There seems to be an impression that Presbyterians in the regions from which I hail vote upon these questions without giving them proper consideration. Now, sir, during the progress of this trial in New-York I had a large number of young ministers subscribe for "The New-York Tribune," and follow this trial in all its details. We have read the speeches of both sides of this question; we have read and studied the inaugural address, and since coming here I have listened carefully to all of the statements made by Dr. Briggs and his friends in support of the views which he teaches, and having studied the subject it seems to me, sir, that I cannot do otherwise than vote to sustain the appeal

that I cannot do otherwise than vote to sustain the appeal

Dr. Herrick Johnson said that the first four grounds of appeal were utterly technical, pertaining to forms and methods which did not touch the merits of the case. As a juror he had asked himself certain questions, one of which was, if "certain extracts from the writings of the accused professor are of doubtful construction, so that they could mean either of two things, one of which is orthodox and the other heterodox, is not the word of the accused man taken always, so long as his meral integrity is not impeached? Can you pronounce him a heretic in such a case without also pronouncing him a hypocrite?"

Dr. Joseph T. Smith said he would vote to sustain the fifth ground of appeal, the mistake and injustice of the decision. He thought that was the important point. He believed, however, that the Presbytery had done wrong in the acquittal, and on that ground he would vote heartly to sustain the appeal.

An ALL-INFORTANT ERKOR.

AN ALL-IMPORTANT ERROR

Dr. Leftwich, of Baltimore, said there was on error with which Dr. Eriggs had been charged and which he had fully and frankly confessed to the Assembly. This was his view as to the errancy of original Scripture. It was an all-important error. It was an all-inclusive error. Admit the errancy and one surrenders the divine authority of all Scripture and easts a doubt upon the authority of all the Scriptural writers. This error of Dr. Briggs, self-confessed, was such

a vital one that it made it possible to sustain the appeal. a vital one that it made it possible to sustain the appeal.

Elder William H. Purnell, of the Baltimore Presbytery, said that from his boyhood days he had been taught to respect the Fresbyterian ministry. He had gloried in their achievements for the well-being of man. He had honored them because they had pointed the way to heaven. No one knew how hard it was for him to vote to condemn any minister, especially when the

YOUR HEALTH

nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it is important that nature be assisted at the right time. S. S. S. never fails to relieve

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Treatise on Blood and Skin Discuses mailed free. -Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed froe.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. Fine Touristing the second of the second seco

The Professor Brown could not speak, but forade remarks along the line of aspersion. DR. HALL'S NAME DRAGGED IN. When the name of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, Chicago, was called by professor with much

INFLAMMATIONS. HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN.

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man stood before them and told how much he loved the Presbyterian Church. Yet he felt in his soul that if they indorsed this defendant they were going on a voyage with a critic for captain and a mutilated Bible for their chart, steering for No Man's Land. He preferred going on the ship of Zion with the Lord for their captain and the good old Bible for their chart. For that reason he felt constrained to vote against the brother.

MISSIONARIES FOR DR. BRIGGS.

Missionaries from China spoke in behalf of Dr. Briggs. The Rev. William H. Lingle, of the Synod of China, said that there seemed to he an impression that they should stamp these new teachings, this unbiblical system, out of existence. That could not be done by stamping existence. That could not be done by stamping one man out of existence. There were others who seemed inclined to accept a part, if not all, of Dr. Briggs's teaching. They would have to treat all who voted not to sustain the appeal in the same way. He hoped they would.

The Rew, Gilbert Reid, a missionary from Shan Tung, China, took the ground that by their ordination vows there was the chance of their still not accepting literally all that was in the Confession. Mr. Reid said in conclusion: "If Dr. Briggs is a heretic, where is Princeton theology?"

theology 2° Elder David Jacks, of San Jose, who was a member of the Portland Assembly last year, said the sentiment was then that the New-York Presenterly had made a grand mistake in not trying the case on its merits. He travelled to far-off Alaska, and coming back East all along he had found that young men among ministers were becoming imbued with the fatal dectrines sown by the Union professor. It was a sad state of things, and as for himself he considered that if Dr. Briggs only knew what he was accomplishing by his teaching, he would willingly stop it.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Washington, May 31.-The vote on the motion to sustain the appeal, by Synods, is as follows: The aggregate differs slightly from that announced by the clerk. The votes "to sustain in part," being in effect to sustain the appeal, are included in the

sommi with the latter.	To	Constant.	Not to Sustain.
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Kentucky			***
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New-Mexico			49
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North Dakota		5	1
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Wisconsin		7	3
A facousing	OCCUPANT.	necessor (i)	-
Totals		373	117

At the close of the Assembly the proceedings (amplified in every necessary particular) will be republished by The Tribune in pamphlet form, with many portraits and other interesting illustrations. The tonics are important, and the pamphlet will be the best report of a General Assembly ever issued by The Tribune. Single copies, 25 cents each, posture poid. Ten copies for \$1.50. Fifty copies for \$6.25. One hundred copies and more for \$10 a lb 1 dr a.

TO WIND UP AN AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

FOR THE COLUMBIA CELEBRATION COMPANY. Chicago, May 31 .- Steele Mackaye filed a bill in the clergymen present. Dr. Briggs did not say there | Circuit Court yesterday for a receiver for the Columbia Celebration Company, and Judge Tuley appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company to take possession I the concern and wind up its affairs. The celebration company was organized for the purpose of from company was organized for the spectatorium." that at present stands unfinished at the north end of the Exposition grounds. It was to be used for the presentation of a spectacular play entitled "The World Finder." and was to cost \$1. 000,000. Bonds to the amount of \$500,000 were issued, and \$500,000 of them were sold. Half a million dollars has been expended already in the nterprise, and the complainant avers that it will take \$270,000 to finish it. The company owes \$316,000. and has tangible assets to the amount of only \$50,000. Mackage alleges that the company owes him \$55. 600, and that it cannot pay its debts. The time during which profits were to be returned on the in-vestment was from May 1 to November 10, and as it cannot be finished in time it was thought best to

FATAL SOUTHERN STORMS.

SISSIPPI TOWN DESTROYED.

Memphis, Tenn., May 31.-A tornado this after-noon at 4 o'clock struck Rosedale, Miss., 115 miles south of this city, completely demolishing the town All wires are prostrated. Five people are reported killed.

Little Rock, Ark., May 31.-A disastrous rain passed over Southwestern Arkansus last evening. The Guainsey House, at Hope, was blown down, burying seven people in the wreckage. An aged woman, whose name is unknown, will die, as will also an inknown man. A great number of houses were blown down in the path of the storm, but as the telegraph wires were also blown down details are backing.

LIGHTNING CAUSES A LOSS OF OVER \$200,000. Utica, N. Y., May 31 (Special).-During a severe electrical storm this afternoon lightning struck and set fire to the cotton shed of the Shenandoah Mills in his city. Four thousand bales of ection, worth \$50 a bale, and 200 boxes of knit underwear, worth \$20,000, were burned. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The storm, though of short durathen, was exceedingly severe, and torrents of water fell. It was moving in a northwesterly direction.

Susquehanna, Penn., May 31.-While at work in his barn, in Windsor Township, four miles from here, to day, Ferry H. Smith, a prominent farmer, was struck by lightning and killed.

DAMAGED BY RAIN AND HAIL.

afternoon at Sprout Brook, about ten miles south of here, did great damage. The large hop yards of O. G. Fox and George Wendell are completely washed out. Many bridges on Bowman's Creek, a portion of Dr. Mallett's house, and several other buildings were carried away. The storm lasted only a short time. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning and hall.

Canisteo, N. Y., May 31.- A windstorm, accompanied by hail, swept over Addison, Corning and its vicinity this afternoon. The hallstones d stroyed the crops in the path of the storm and completely denuded the trees of their foliage. The hall fell to a depth of from three to four inches.

RAILWAY SURGEONS IN CONVENTION.

Omaha, May 31 (Special).-One thousand members of the National Rallway Surgeons' Association were present when Dr. Galbraith, of Omaha, opened the sixth annual convention to-day. Dr. Galbraith introduced the president, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, of Rich-mond, Va., chief surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. After a short introduction, congratulating the association on its prosperous condition, Dr. Brock delivered an address on "Inland Quarantine," in which he suggested that as the medical representatives of he suggested that as the inductar representative the great relironds of the country, the members of the association formulate some general plan to be submitted to the railroads for their guidance in dealing with choiers, sellow fever and typhus lever. The convention will last two or three days.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

ANTI-SNAPPERS ARE HAPPY AGAIN. SMITH M. WEED RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON WITH NEWS WHICH FILLS THEIR HEARTS WITH JOY.

Anti-Snapper stock is away up again. Smith M. eed is the political cause of it. He is back from a trip to Washington, and the assurances which he has brought with him fill the souls of the Anti-Snappers with joy. According to Mr. Weed's revelathe principal New-York appointments will be made as soon as President Cleveland returns to the White House from Hog Island. The President went to that euphoniously named fishing and hunting ground on Memorial Day, and has announced Saturday as the time for the termination of his sport. The Antisnappers of New-York, therefore, have set Monday next as the day when they will begin to make merry at the expense of the Hill Murphy-Sheehan unfortunate

appointed, but their faith has been renewed that the men who are to be lifted into place and power will be straight-out, unadulterated anti-machinists, be-lievers in Grover Cleveland "from 'way back." Relying upon smith Weed's revelations, they think that x Senator William A. Poucher, of Oswego, who was a leading spirit of the anti-Hill combine last year. has the best chance for Collector. But Mr. Weed confessed that Mr. Cleveland preferred a New-York City man to an up-country Democrat if he could find a New-York man to suit him. The original Cleveland men are not at all particular as to the location. They are ready to accept anybody who is sure to distribute the subordinate offices among them and leave the fol lowers of the machine without "recognition."

The President's mind is not fully made up. Mr. Weed

said, about Colonel Robert Grier Monroe. He has not been able to decide yet whether to make him Surveyor of the Pert or Naval Officer. One or the other Mr. Monroe is sure of. As the salary attached to these places is the same. \$8,000-it is said to be immaterial to Mr. Monroe which offer he gets so that it comes

from Washington, brings confirmation concerning the impending certainty of Executive action on the New-York appointment. Before the President leaves Hog Island, Colonel Brown believes, he will announce the name of Collector Hendrick's successor and a lot of ther persons for the New-York offices. The Colonel promised "as one of the beneficent results said that he had politively declined the postmastership of this city. In the batch which is to be named early next week State Senator Charles P. McClelland is set down for Appraiser of the Port, and Christopher Co-lumbus Baldwin, ex-chaliman of the distand d County Democracy, it is said, is the postmaster. Mr. Baldwin wanted to go as American Minister to St. Petersburg, and was bitterly disappointed when he was passed by. He has been an ardent Cleveland man, and the place now held by Postmaster Van Cott may be offered to

him as a consolation purse.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that Poucher's name had again been taken off the shite for Collector, and that ex-Police Justice James T. Kilherth, of this city, was to receive this appointment. Mr. Kilherth would prove highly self-sfactory to ex-Mayor Grace. Maurice J. Power, and nine out of ten of the anti-Hill faction. The same authority made senator Mc Jelland United States District-Autorney in place of Appraiser. A Democrat who had talked with senator Gorman, of Maryland, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, sait vesterlay that it was not at all sure that Mr. Clev-land meant to announce his appointments next week. It was reported as the Senator's view, although he does not visit the Executive Mansion of late, that the Preddent is likely to hold back these appointments multithe extra session of Congress is called, which Mr. Gorman thinks will be convened about the middle of september. In the mean time the plan of attack on the Murphy-Shechan-Hill machine will be settled and the distribution of the offices made to play at important part in the snapper and Anti-Sanpper war.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Fire Commissioners last night, Mayor Wanser gained another and an John Brennan, Republican, a member of the board to succeed Commissioner Henderson, Republican. Under the act passed by the Democratic Legislature last winter this appointment should have been confirmed by cal, and he refused to recognize it. The same act applies to all of the Mayor's appointments, including the members of the Board of Finance, who, if they refuse to confirm appointments to the Board of Finance ignored the act and appointed John D. Fraser and Jacob J. Detwiller members of the Board of Finance, and subsequently the Supreme Court decided that pending quo warrant) proceedings these appointers and their acts were legal, one and manufal legislation, and the leaders of each of health dozen factions into which the party is of Finance after this decision was to unanimously already divided are loudly asserting that Mr. Cleve-Commissioner.

from the meeting, and Erennan was present with the necessary papers to show that he had been app inted necessary papers to show that he had been app intenI denderson's successor. President Kern, on behalf
of the Democratic majority in the board, sold that
he considered the absence of Commissioner Henderson
to mean that he acknowledged the legality of Commissioner Brennan's appointment, and that hereafter
the board would recognize Mr. Brennan and n.t. Mr.
Henderson as a Commissioner of the Fire Department,
Brennan's hame was called at r.H. cgll and he
answered. Henderson's name was not called, Brennan
acted with the other c munissioners in all the business
that came before the beard at the meeting.

TO ELECT A NATIONAL LEAGUE SECRETARY.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League will be held at the Grand Facific Hotel, Chicago, on June 15, at 10 o'clock a. m. The special business of the meeting will be the election of a secretary and a treasurer; also, the selection of a site for National League headquarters, and such other business as the committee may deem advisable. In view of the important work to be done at this meeting, a full attendance of the committee is re-quested.

One of the most prominent Democratic organizations in the Twenty seventh Word, Erocklyn, E. D., is the

MAY STATE OFFICIALS VIOLATE THE LAW:

Another effort will be made by John Brooks Lenvitt, attorney for John L. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, and ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, of this city, to punish Frank Rice, Secretary of State; Edward Wemple, ex-Controller; Charles F. Tabor, ex-Attorney-General: Elliot Danforth, State Treasurer, and John Bogart, ex-State Engineer and Surveyor, formerly comprising the State Board of Canvassers, for contempt of court. A motion will be made in the Supreme Court at Hudson on Saturday to determine whether the State authorities are subservient to the law or are above it.

ing that a mandamus be issued, commanding the deand to issue a certificate of election to the office of Senator in the XVth Senate District of this State. This order they disregarded, and the institution of the present proceedings is for the purpose of punishing

Mr. Leavitt said to a Tribune reporter that there is no politics in the present action, it being brought simply for the purpose of determining the rights of American citizens to have the laws enforced, and to punish those who default from them.

GENERAL AND MRS. JACKSON BACK FROM EUROPE General and Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, the Misses Jackn and Mr. Joseph C. Jackson, Jr., returned from Europe Saturday last, by the American Line steamer Pa is, after



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31.40 per cent. PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent, 1 Wail Street, New-York.

DEMOCRATS ALL AT SEA.

IN DOUBT AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

THE PARTY DIVIDED INTO MANY FACTIONS, ALL CLAIMING THAT MR. CLEVELAND

IS WITH THEM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 31.-From remarks dropped from time to time in private conversation by Democratic Senators and Representatives who visit Washington it is apparent not only that doubt and uncertainty the future policy of the Administration It regard to matters relating to financial and revenue legislation, as well as in respect to the action Congress upon those subjects, are steadily increasing, but that differences of opinion among Demoerats as to what can or ought to be done are coming wider and more irreconcilable than ever. Take the subject of tariff legislation, for example, Southern and Western Democrats who honestly intend to live up to the tariff plank of the Chicago platform are severely criticising such Eastern Demo cratic apostles of Free Trade as David A. Wells and Thomas G. Shearman, and warning the President ware of them as unsafe counsellors. Mr. Wells is blamed for saying "that nothing is more certain than that a reconstruction of the existing tariff is not to be unattended by difficulties"-a remark which every sensible and intelligent man knows to be true. Mr. Wells's chief offence seems to be his intimation that the existing tariff is to be "reconstructed," not repeated or destroyed and his Democratic critics point to the declarations of the party platform in which it is denounced as "the calminating atrocity of class legislation," and its repeal is will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party." itate to declare that the samson of New-England free-traders has been shorn of his locks by the De-High of "goldolatry," and that he was never any-

thing but a "professional free-trader" at best. In this relation "The Atlanta Constitution," which reflects the views of a large number, probably a majority, of the southern sensiors and Representatives, editorially says: "The real difficulty in the A rumor prevailed yesterday that Poncher's name inseparably connected with the limitation of the slate for Collector, and This fact has been recently brought home to the General Mason explains the process in these words free-traders of the East, who are goldolators, and

confirm the appointment of John Brennan as Pire land is with them. The faction which advocates an income tax claims him; the free-trade faction that

infinite I coinage, while the anti-silver faction is sure of his aid and coop ration.

President Cleveland probably now realizes, when it is too late, that it would have been better for his Administration. It not for the country, it he had called a special session of the Lillis Congress as carly as May 1, for it must have be one in some degree apparent to him by this time that the factional differences in this part, are growing wider and less reconclishe as the weeks pass, and that the prosp. It of bringing the majority in congress into harmony with the Administration, or the heatile factions of that majority into harmonicus relations with one another, will for less favorable four months hence than it would have been two months or even one month ago. One thing already seems to be evident, and that is that Mr. Cieveland miscalculated and overrated the influence which might be exerted upon the action of the majority in Congress as a body by the distribution of Federal patrenage before the beginning of the session. It is no wonder that he is perplexed and worded over the prospect.

SPRINGER TO THE RESCUE. NO RELAXATION IN HIS LABORS FOR THE " TAX-

Washington, May 31 (special). Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, has dealed with great emphasis the statement that he is engaged in the preparation of or until better times come. Now, the easiest way for Dennis Winter Democratic liasticry. At a meeting of the battery on Tacsday night some fively demonstrations of disapproval of the controlling political element in that part of the city were displayed. It appears that he has not undertaken any task of the battery, which is several hundred strong, has half of the members of the legular ward used caution. The other members of the legular ward used applied time and time again to be placed on the applied time and time again to be placed on the roll of the association, but because Alderman Flock consing a tariff bill which he expects to have ready to introduction in the House of Representatives as soon as that bedy is organized for business. There statement was openly made that unless the German in both organizations, to the number of 300, were the statement was openly made that unless the German in both organizations, to the number of 300, were the placed on the roll, there would be over 800 veters who would refint from registering at the next election. ne is to be able to show that he of all the Democratic statesmen in the LHIId Congress is best fitted to adorn the place which he occupied in the last Congress. man will originate or countenance any more "pan-gun" assaults on the tariff; he intends to riddle and destroy it with a single heavy broadside.

> WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS. RAPID PROGRESS OF REPAIRS ON SHIPS FOR

FOREIGN STATIONS. Washington, May 31 (Special).-The Navy Depart nent is in receipt of encouraging news from the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards relating to the progress of the work of preparing for sea vessels which are to go to foreign stations. The news from New-York is particularly gratifying. Reports of progress from that station show that the wishes of Secretary Her-bert that all dispatch consistent with good workman-sh'p and economy shall be observed are being faithfully carried out by the yard authorities. Owing to the improved facilities for work in the engineers' and constructors' departments, such a show of promptness is to be expected, however. The station is fortunate in having zealous officers to direct the repairs to be inde, and the fact is a further reason for believing that the ships will be ready for sea at an early date. Reports received at the Department indicate that the repairs on the flagship Chicago, which is under orders to sail for Europe not later than June 15, will be in readiness by that date, possibly earlier. The Phil-adelphia, which is to go to the Pacific as flagship. can probably sall within two weeks. Preparations to exchange officers and men whose terms on this ship are out, or who will be transferred owing to her destination, are now being made by the naval authorities. Orders were issued on Monday detaching flentenant Meses, commanding the marine gnard, and directing Captain Wallach to report on board as his

The Baltimore's repairs are more extensive, and she cannot be ready to sail before the last of June As she is going to China, it is important that even slight deficiencies be supplied before her departure. It is settled that she will proceed to Chira by way of the suc: Canal, stopping at Gibraliar and a few other ports in the Mediterrancan. Or all the vessels which are to become flagships the San Francisco is in the best condition. Official reports show that she could be ready for sea, if necessary, within ten days. The Bennington is somewhat behind, but it is expected that she can sail by the early part of July.

NEW USE OF ELECTRICITY.

INVENTION OF TWO BERLIN SCIENTISTS

A PROCESS BY WHICH GREAT HEAT IS QUICKLY

GENERATED-POSSIBILITIES OF THE INVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 31.-A most important discovery in the use of electricity for heating purposes is dein the use of electricity for heating purposes is ac-scribed in a report from Consul-General Mason, of Frankfurt, which will be published by the State Department within the next few weeks. The invention is the joint achievement of two Belgian scientists, Messrs. Lagrange and Hoho. When they applied for German patents, some months ago, the means as designated in their claim appeared so simple, and the results therein described so incredible, that the patent examiners demanded that before issuing the patent a practical demonstration of the process should be made in their presence. This was so successful that it was repeated before the Electro-Technical Society of Berlin by permission of the inventors and with brilliant

The apparatus consists of a glass or porcelain vase lined with lead, which is connected with a strong conductor of positive electricity. The vase is filled to three-fourths its capacity with acidified water. A pair of iron tongs with insulated handles is attached by a flexible conductor to the negative pole of an electric current generated by an ordinary dynamo. The electrical current having been switched on, a bar of wrought-iron or other metal is taken up with the tongs and plunged into the water, which immediately begins to boil at the point of contact; the immersed portion of the iron quickly rises to a red, then to white heat, emitting a stream of brilliant white light, and in a few moments the heat becomes so intense that the iron melts and falls off in sparks and bubbles, leaving a clear glowing surface in perfect condition for welding. The heating process is so rapid that neither the water nor the end of the bar held within the tongs is more than slightly warmed. By the use of a stick of carbon, instead of a bar of

metal, it has been demonstrated that a temperatur of 4,000 degrees Celsius is developed in the manner described. The rapidity of the heating and the limit of temperature desired are easily governed by the strength of the current employed, so that the whole process is under the absolute control of the During the Berlin experiments a tension of 120 volts and an energy of 220 amperes were registered, and it was estimated that fully 50 per cent of the current was directly utilized as heat, whereas the practica limit has not hitherto exceeded 20 per cent. The inventors say that by employing a still stronger current a temperature of 8,000 degrees Celsius has been developed, or nearly three times greater than that way of tariff reform is the fact that the tariff is inseparably connected with the financial question. This fact has been recently orange deductors, and they are beginning to shrink from the possibilities are beginning to shrink from the possibilities are beginning to shrink from the possibilities assert that the Democatic tariff for revenue only has in the step of our gold supply. It is for this reason that they have drawn themselves within the shell of the have drawn themselves within the shell of the have drawn themselves within the shell of the have drawn themselves within the shell of onservatism, and are declaring up and down that all differs at tariff reform must be tipped and all efforts at tariff reform must be tipped and all efforts at tariff reform must be tipped and all efforts at tariff reform must be tipped and all efforts at tariff reform must be tipped and all efforts at tariff reform and Western Democratis. He is charged with cowardice; with being a bad conductor electricity, creats a powerful more anxious to satisfy the manufacturing interests than the is to satisfy the farmers, because he contends that all duties must be "diminished," and that "a reduction of about one-fourth from the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average, and one-half upon the present rates on the average of the mass is present rates of the well-known and additional protection," and declare that they do not the present rates of the well-known and well-and protection, and declare that they do not the present rates of the pr "One of the well-known effects of electricity is to they are beginning to shrink from the possibilities separate compound fluid bodies through which it passes

A TALK WITH COLONEL MORRISON. HIS VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT THE DEMOCRATS.

Washington, May 31 (Special).-Colonel William R. Morrison still adheres to the opinions expressed in his New-Orleans interview in regard to the revenue prob-Last night Commissioner Henderson remained away wants to impose duties on coffee, ter and sugar claims long which confront the Administration and the malority in Congre yesterday he said in stantance;
"As I said some time ago, one of three things must

he done-expenses must be cut down, or more money raised by taxation, or we must run in debt." "Which of these do you think Congress wil do!"

any great reduction in the expenses of the Govern ment. I presume that there will be a reduction of tariff duties, for the party is pledged to that. Unless our own manufactures by causing heavy importations t will not increase, and very likely will cut down. the revenues from customs. I do not think that ongress will impose duties on sugar, as I would do if I could have my way, to an extent sufficient to make up whatever deficit it may be necessary to

"Perhaps Congress will impose a tax on incomes,

"Perhaps, but I do not think it probable," was the reply. "I do not look for such legislation as that. Well, of course the Government must have money to puy its expenses, and it is said to be

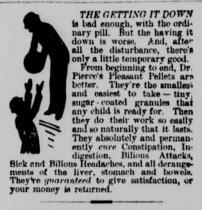
borrowing, but that is by no means certain."

Colonel Morrison is understood to share the views of many other Democrats who are of the opinion that it bonds were to be issued at all ln ord r to maintain a suncient gold reserve, it would have been better as a matter of party policy to have issued them as soon as the gold reserve fell to \$100,000,000, and then contended that such action was necessary on account of the condition in which the new Administration had found the Treasury apen coming into power, and asserted that the Republican party and Administration were responsible for this condition. It is now too late for the Democrats to derive any advantage from a contention of that sort, and most of them frankly administrated from a contention of that sort, and most of them frankly admit the fact.

THEY WANT "A CLEAN SWEEP." PUSHING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST REPUBLICAN

OFFICEHOLDERS-" NEPOTISM" AGAIN. Washington, May 31 (special).-The Democrati senators and Representatives from Missouri have

opened a vigorous offensive campaign against Federal officers in that State who are Republicans, and therefore "offensive partisans." Charges against several of them have already been filed, and more are in The inoffensive Democratic striots who are engaged in these praiseworthy and



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dignified proceedings hope to effect "a clean sweep" before the beginning of the next fiscal year, and are exerting all their efforts and energies to that end. They are also mindful of the party necessity of turning out all the clerks and other employes in the Government departments in Washington who are Republicans and are not protected by the Civil Service law, in order to make places for "inoffensive par-tisans" who are Democrats. In this branch of their crusade they hope and expect to be exceedingly successful, inasmuch as two of the six members of the Cobgressional Joint Commission to investigate the Executive departments-Senator Cockrell and depresentative Duckery-haft from Missours. In this relation it is pertinent to observe that Senator Cockrell is anytons to obtain good places at the public crib for two of his brothers-in-iaw, and that Mr. Dockery is equally anxious to have his brother-in-law provided for in the same manner.

It may be remembered that President Cleveland's aversion to "nepotism" in the public service does not include the relatives of Cabinet officers or Democratic Senators and Representatives, a number of whom have dready been appointed to good places under his A4ministration. The latest appointment of this sort ministration. The latest appointment of this sort was that of Samuel H. Gibson, a brother of Senator Gibson, of Maryland, as a clerk in the office of Naval War Records, to succeed a Maryland Republican, who, it is understood, was dismissed in order to make room for him. Mr. Gibson was formerly a lieutenant the Marine Corps, to which he was appointed in 1889, and from which he was retired in 1888 on account of incapacity, resulting from sickness originating in the line of duty. As an officer on the retired list his pay amounts to about \$1.100 a year, and the clerkship to which he has been appointed will yield him \$1,400 a year additional.

FARNHAM AND LAFATETTE POSTS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEISSERT COMPARES THE METHODS OF THE TWO.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 31 (Special).-Commander in-Chief A. G. Weissert, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was here on Monday on an official visit of inspection to the Florida department. In an fnterview he said that he was surprised at the fuse and discussion provoked by the Farnham Post affair in New-York City, which, he explained, had nothing whatever to do with the position of the Grand Army of the Republic on the pension question, or its attitude toward the present Federal Administration. Farnham Post." said the commander-in-chief, had its charter taken away from it because when it promulgated those resolutions it acted in violation of the regulations of the G. A. R., and d the authority of the organization, when the attention of its officers was called to that violation. It is a governing rule of the G. A. R. that no action of a post shall be pro "gated without the permission of the department of which it belongs, and of the National officers. So, when Farnham Post passed those resolutions, the proper course for it to have pursued, if it wanted them circulated among other ests in the country and in the newspapers, would have been to submit them to the proper department officers, who, in turn, would have submitted them, with their indorsement or disapproval, to the National officers; then, if there was no objection to the reso-

lutions, they would have been scattered broadcast.

"As a matter of fact, Farnham Post promulgated its rescintions on the very night that it passed then by giving them out to the press and ordering the sending of copies to every other post in the country, Now, to show you how absurd is the criticism of the newspapers upon the action of the G. A. R. organization in this matter, I have only to cite to you another instance where a pest fellowed the rule. In New York City there is a G. A. R. post, which some of the boys called the 'High toned Post.' It is named Lafayette, and when I was at Knoxville I found in my mall some resolutions passed by that post. To it belong such veterans as Chauncey M. mission was duly indorsed on them. Then they reached me through the usual channel, and I promptly indersed them with my official approval. The revoking of Farnham Post's charter took also to New-York my approval of a set of the same kind of resolutions passed by Lafayette Post. It was simply a matter of preserving discipline, you see. If my home post in Milwaukee had done as Farnham Post did, I would have revoked its charter quicker than you can say 'scat.'" mail train which took to New-York my sanction of the

A DIVINITY STUDENT DISAPPEARS.

Boston, May 31 .- Harry B. Glover, twenty-eight years old, a divinity student, living in Stevens-St., Winchester with his wife and child, has mysteriously disappeared. When he left home on Thursday last, he said he was going to school, but investigation shows that he did not visit the institution, as was his custom. Mr. Glover was attending the Episcopil Theological school. Before he left town he berrowed several sums of money from his friends. Mrs. Glover has received a letter from her husband, written in the Quincy House, Boston. The letter was apparently penned under great mental strain. It refers to debts that have been contracted, and expresses the hope that creditors will not press her for payment. The opistle closes with the statement that suicide is the best way to relieve himself of future trouble.

MOODY AND SANKEY WANTED IN LONDON.

Chicago, May 31 .- A voluminous document has been received from London, England, by Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey. It is engressed, and is an earnest appeal for them to come to London to engage in exangelistic work. The document is signed by J. H. Tritten, and bears the names of 1,214 persons, including ciergy of the Church of England, ministers of other denominations, members of the nobility, proment officials, business men and citizens generally.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. DR. POTTER,

The committee appointed to investigate the charges re-entity made against the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, justor of the liaplist Tabernacle, Tenth-st, and Secondary, met last night in the church building. The churchmembers empowered the committee to call with oscs. No wi'nesses appeared before the committee, however, last evening. The committee decided that the charges must be made more specific. Dr. Porter was said to be in the country. The members of the commisses, when they left the meeting, declined to di cuss the charges.